THE ATHLETIC GIRL.

ABOVE ALL THINGS. SHE IS WOMANLY SAY HER DEFENDERS.



outdoor girl has received her first rebuff. Heretofore she has been pictured by artists as a perfect type of modern young womanhood, and while poets have not sung her praises, it is because she disdains such tribute and prefers to meet man on the teams court or golf course rather than hear him sighing beneath her window.

Now, according to a London weekly, no has frowned upon the outdoor girl, and has expressed the opinion that outdoor sport produces unwomanly raits The domestic men with a tendency to literature is

cited as a more feminine type. Despite the popularity which the outdoo girl has gained within recent years, she has always had her enemies. They have been mostly of the type of woman who is so made up, padded and generously provided with false hair that any violent exercise would be her undoing. Then, there have been gentle grandmotherly souls that have arisen now and then in indignation over the immodesty which they found in a gymnasium suit or the lack of femininity they associated with a punching beg or a bicycle. Mothers sometimes write to profeesors of girls' colleges and ask that their daughters be excused from the athletic lasses on the ground that they feared the

on the refinement of girls. These opinions, however, are seldom shared by the women who preside over the ading girls' schools of the country. Nor cians deny the healthful benefits to be derived from outdoor exercise for

influences of such sports as are indulged in

Most of the athletic trainers at the girls colleges are doctors, and they, as well as the directors of gymnasiums, are enthusiastle over the refining influences of athletice. Mentality develops from exercise, they in the well-trained, well-kept body. Not only will the muscles grow firm and the flesh hard through exercise, but the complexion will clear, and grace, case and poise as well as a happy disposition and beence of irritability will come as sys-

ematic athletics are persevered in. It is idle to cavil at the athletic woman, mid the director of physical culture at one of the big gymnasiums who has in the past had charge of the athletic classes in one of the famous women's colleges. sults tell the tale and books of record at the various schools show the improvement mental and physical, that is accomplished by properly conducted athletics.

improved physical health you cannot fail to acquire better mental poise and a cheerful way of taking life. Mental indigestion never occurs unless the body is lacking in its proper training and ex-

"The unhappy, discontented, envious woman who finds fault and gossips is never the well woman who spends an hour or two each day in the open air. A woman may suffer from no actual disease and yet she can be so fretful, irritable and unhappy that she makes every one miserable who comes woman who walks, rides, rows or fences.

*Insomnia, poor circulation, anomia are all conditions resulting from lack of exercise. The conservative whoman who objects to riding a bicycle pays for

folly in unhappiness.

"As to any tomboyishness or freedom of speech or conduct resulting from athletics for women. I can only say that of girls of all walks of life and I can most strenuously state that the contrary is the

"Slang is not the language of the athletic college. A fondness for slang can never be attributed to athletics.

The growth of slang as a conversational habit has been phenomenal within the last few years not only with Englishspeaking people, but with all nations. Our society plays teem with it and they are said to possess brilliant dialogue as a con equence. There is a school of slang in literature but its growth cannot be traced

"Girls use slang now and write slang in their letters and it is considered smar rather than rude: It is not a pleasan habit, but then, was the old prunes and prism girl more desirable?

She was pinched in the waist, and wore small shoes and tight gloves, she em broidered all day long and read novels. She sted on slight provocation and she was "When you compare this sort of gir

with the splendid, vigorous outdoor gir of to-day who can say that the old type was more womanly? If she was, then what

constitutes womanliness?
"We should rejoice in the fact that athletics became a fad for women. The English woman who walks and hunts is quite a different creature from the American girl of to-day who is quite as femining in her golf suit as in a ball gown

"There are no horsy woman in America such as those of England, although our women own and understand horses and ride to the hunt. But the horsy woman in a tan coat and with a field glass along over her shoulder is a typical English

"The athletic girl that this country has produced is a companionable, sensible young woman who cares little for the frip-peries of dress or for cosmetics. She goes to bed early so that she may rise with be sun for a morning gallop or a mile

walk before breakfast.
"She lives on healthful food for her appetite is healthy and she craves no sweets and candies or sentimental novels. All these feminine faults have passed away with the coming of the girl athlete "She gate to know and love nature, for

the spends her time out of doors and is more familiar with sea, sky, wind, rain and oun than women for a century past have been. She breathes fresh air rather than the scented drawing room atmosphere and naturally her mental condition corre-

transform an awkward, ungraceful, stupid woman into an attractive one. She will not

woman into an attractive one. She will not only learn to move more easily and manage her arms and hands better, but her voice and manner of speech will improve.

"I have noted this frequently in girls' classes. Just as danoing makes a child easy, supple and capable of managing himself, and de with later improvements."

so do athletics improve women.

I have had all sorts of classes, some

in all my long experience where I can recall rudeness of speech or manner in a class. Voices are sometimes raised, it is true, but there is no boisterous shouting or screaming; simply the calls of the game, the direction of a captain to her players or the coach-

This puts plenty of fresh air in the lungs and sets the blood circulating, and the good healthy laughter that greets an awkward play or a tumble is as good as a tonic

"Another tendency that athletics has in girls' classes is to make them broad-minded. They discuss their sports rather than their

"They admire proficiency hugely, and are glad to admit it in their companions. There is no jealousy, and meanness is despised among them. This is usually the resuit of indulgence in good healthy outdoor

sport among men as well as women.
"It gets to be a habit with the girls to applaud a good play. In any small dispute there is always a generous giving in on both sides. Usually women will persist in dispute to the bitter end, but the woman athlete gets out of it gracefully and lets the other have the count.

"I except no athletic sport from the list of those helpful to girls. Even boxing, the most masculine of them all, does not produce the dreaded touch of unwomanli ness that so many mothers fear will result from athletics.

*Some mothers have written to the college presidents asking that their daughters be permitted to wear corsets and ordinary skirts during athletic exercises instead of the neat, artistic gymnasium suit that is worn during the classes. Could anything be more ridiculous than this? But this is the idea which some misguided ones have as to what constitutes femininity.

"Take a photograph of any athletic class in the colleges-Vassar or Wellesley or the boat crews and basketball teams of other schools, and study the faces. They are happy, strong, fearless and intelligent The hair is brushed cleanly away from the eyes and brows and the shoulders are symmetrical and well-poised. Those faces speak best in defence of the athletic girl's romanliness and her personality generally.

LOST SECURITIES.

Curiosities of a List of Missing Stocks and Bonds.

The notice sent out over the Wall Street tickers last week that \$128,000 of securities owned by a Cincinnati trust company had been lost has directed attention to the vast quantity of securities which are each year reported missing. According to the figures of a publication in which such losses are advertised monthly, at the end of March there were nearly 1,000 persons or firms who sought lost stocks or bonds. The aggregate of their losses was not far from \$1,000,000.

There were advertised as lost some 30,000 shares of stocks, ranging from high-priced railroad stocks to those of unimportant mines, the average value of which might be put at \$30 a share, a total of \$900,000. The list included \$27,000 of miscellaneous bonds, \$8,000 of Government bonds, and \$58,000 of certificates of deposits and reof all kinds was therefore exactly \$985,000.

The details of these losses are curious. From the figures the shares of the Missouri Pacific Railroad are the most volatile of all. They vanished to the number of 2,400 from the hands of some thirty-two persons Their combined value was also the greatest, reaching the sum of \$264,000.

The losses in this stock were in lots of 100 shares in most cases, one firm of brokers of this city reporting a lose of 500 shares, or \$55,000. The stock is at present selling at about \$110 a share on the New York

Stock Exchange.

After Missouri Pacific losses of Louis ville and Nashville Railroad stock are most prominent. Exactly 108 persons advertise that they have lost in all 1,533 shares or

\$184,000 worth of the stock.

A peculiar fact in connection with the osses nere is the great number of individuals wno advertise the loss of only one share. Of the total of 108 persons shy 22 have lost only one share. Some 27 persons moan the disappearance of two and three shares, and in this one stock there are two people who set forth the loss of 1 2-10 shares.

The list says that Davidson county is the loser of 1,000 shares of the stock, a Davidson county is cut just \$120,000 on paper. Davidson is perhaps the county of which Nashville, Tenn., is the county seat. In any case, it was certainly careless of it to let \$120,000 of stock slip away.

The great number of losses of one, two and three shares of Louisville and Nashville stock is evidence of the wide hold ing of it for investment by people of small means. The stock has had a bad reputation for slipperiness since the night on which so much of it glided into the hands of John W. Gates that the old owners awoke in the morning to find their control of the

in the morning to find their control of the property gone.

The losses of the United Steel stocks, both preferred and common, are numerous. They are also mostly in small lots of 2, 3, 10 and 50 shares.

One of the losers of 100 shares of the preferred stock is J. Aspinwall Hodge, dg., perhaps the son of the J. Aspinwall Hodge who fought so violently in the Jersey courts to prevent the Steel Corporation from converting preferred stock into bonds If so, young Mr Hodge is secure from the operation of the plan.

There is also noted the loss of 4,000 shares of Bay State Gas stock. This is of comparatively small value, although one of the biggest losses in number of shares. The stock is quoted at 37 cents on the curb market.

the biggest losses in number of shares. The stock is quoted at 37 cents on the curb market.

The \$27,000 of lost miscellaneous bonds comprise bonds of some twenty corporations. They are all of good value, and in each case worth about par.

Of the \$13,000 of certificates of deposit and receipts, all representing money value, \$10,000 were receipts for Ransas Pacific Railway consolidated mortgage bonds lost by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. The bulletin fails to say where this institution is located, although it is probable that it is in Ransas.

There are approximately 200 losers of securities named in the bulletin.

While these losses look serious, in reality they are so in very few cases. It is seldom that the stock certificates are turned in at the transfer officers are aware of the fact that they are not the property of the persons presenting them. If these officers are notified premptly to stop the transfer no harm results.

After a prescribed time the lost certificates are outlawed and new ones are issued to the losers in their stead. The same thing is true of bonds of the real sufferers in most instances are individuals or country bankers who lend coney on the stolen bonds and steels as fearity.

and tears, but they are lost to the general public, who know the Château d'If only through the legend of Edmond Dantes and the Abbé Faria. The power of the legend is so great that most of the visitors to the Château d'If always ask to see the cell of Edmond Dantes and the hole dug by the Abbé Faria. So the cell is shown to them and the hole, too.

Everybody knows the story of Alexandre Dumas's visit to the Château d'If a long time after the publication of 'Monte Cristo,' and of the invitation made by the custodian to visit the celebrated cell of Dantes. The author accepted the invitation gladly and appeared to share the conviction of his cicerone.

In connection with this subject, is another story which is probably more authentic, although less known. One of the guardians of the Château d'If was Père Grosson. He was as proud as a Gascon and as full of fun as a Provençal. He was the best guide to the place, and, moreover, he knew how to loosen purse strings the most tightly drawn against a pourboire.

He was an accomplished ventriloquist. After the strangers' visit to all the various cells, he managed in one way or another

MAKING OF A SUMMER GIRL.

MOPE FOR THE UNLUCKY YOUNG
WOMAN WHO IS SHAPELESS.

The last one should have been the first one, for it is through exercise that the chest increases in size. It is impossible to have wide shoulders and a full hust measurement unless you take the exercises for increasing the chest and take them daily.

MAKING OF A SUMMER GIRL.

BOPE FOR THE UNLUCKY YOUNG
WOMAN WHO IS SHAPELESS.

Size Tweets a tiera. Blow Bubbles, Swings
Her Arms, Issuers to Erceste Buespit
and at Last B Rewarded by Acquiring
and at Last B Rewarded young woman
cannot hope to be a typical summer girl,
for the girl of summer is full in the cheet,
round in the neck and full busted. The
girl who is flat, who has no curves, who
resembles in no way the models of the arr
studios, may be a nice girl, but she is not
attractive outwardly.

A few years ago the thin-cheeted girl
might have passed muster as being in good
health and standing well in the community.
But now even her dresemaker dislikes her.
As Yor her friends, they think her concampufive, and her acquaintances regard her
as lacking in style

It is in valin that the flat-cheeted girl
it is in valin that the flat-cheeted girl of her her heart is
al lacking in style

It is in valin that the flat-cheeted girl on the proportion of the p



desires.

Deep breathing is one of the secreta of a full chest. It is said that the heroines of the popular artists, the Gibson girls, the Christy girls, and the airy, fairy girls of the pretty sketchy prints, are all followers of the deep-breathing methods. It is said, moreover, that they must practise it every day and that they are trained to long inspirations, for in no other way could the chest stand out so roundly and the bust be so full and pretty.

One of the waist styles, that of the wide plaits is planned for this deep-breathing girl; the thin girl who tries to wear this kind of dress will surely come to grief, so far as a fashionable appearance is concerned.

cerned.

But the thin-chested girl can remedy her trouble if she will go at it right. She must begin at the beginning, which means that she must learn to take one deep breath, then that she must learn to breathe habitually

in the right way.

The third requirement is that she must learn to stand correctly, then that she

to a retired sea captain named Corriol.

He proposes to turn the Château into a

Of course the Abbé Faria and Edmond

few historical landmarks. In all countries the story of Edmond Dantes and the Abbé

Faria is more or less known, and yet little

rock before it was captured by Alexander

The Man with the Iron Mask remained

for a long time in the Chateau d'If before e was taken by St. Mars to the island of

Sainte Marguerite in 1685. Many other celebrated men were shut up in that prison. In the cell to the left from the entrance

Mirabeau was incarcerated in 1776, and on April 6, 1793, Louis Philippe Egalité

entered one of the cells of the ground floor.

Then there is a long list of political prison-

ers, who, in the troubled days of 1848, 1851

and 1871 were crowded into the casemates

of the fort, upon the wall of which a cynic

scratched with a knife the following in-scription: "Hotel of the Sovereign People." Here are pages of history soaked in blood and tears, but they are lost to the general public, who know the Chateau d'If only

ndeed was known of the history of that

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ere usually full in the chest. But singers usually stand correctly, they exercise intelligently and they use the arms a great deal. They play the plano and make gestures, and so, in their own way, perform the very exercises which are recommended to the girl who wants a good bust.

ommended to the girl who wants a good bust.

Bubble blowing is practised by girls who want the wide, full front mesaure, and the bubbles are not blown conventionally, but in odd ways. Bubble blowing, when one lies across a table, with the feet tessing in the air, is a thing that may seem difficult.

But it is an exercise that is highly recommended. It strengthens the back and makes the erect carriage easier, and it, at the same time, forces one to breathe deeply.

Another bubble exercise is that of lying

on the beck and blowing the bubbles. And when tired out, the bubble blower can seat

will plump her out and make her full across the chest.

The full-busted women say that their pretty figures are due not so much to bust development as to the development of the chest. As soon as the shoulders are thrown back and the military carriage is adopted the girl secomes pretty of figure.

But let a thin girl, one who is flat in the chest, try to stand with her shoulders squared and the effect-is pitiful. She does not look any fuller in the bust than she did before, while the angularities of shoulders and neck become painfully apparent.

To get a full chest, then, requires practice and time; and not only practice and time; and not only practice and time; and not only practice and application. More than all these, it needs a little knowledge, for the girl who wants to be full chest then pretty in the bust has a set on the lungs must be filled again and again with the full deep response to the pretty to stand with her shoulders and neck become painfully apparent.

To get a full chest, then, requires practice and time; but a certain amount of pattence and application. More than all these, it needs a little knowledge, for the girl who wants to be full chest then can blow bubbles in the house or out of the can blow bubbles in the house or out of the can blow bubbles in the house or out of the can blow bubbles in the house or out in the case the new to girl who wants to be full chest then house and potentially will necessary the per full chest then girl who wants to be full chest and house so not the house or out in the outer shoulders are in the case thrown to those who exercise.

It is best in all lung exercises to have represent the full deep response to the full deep respons

get out into the air and exercise. She can scarcely take too much exercise as long as she does not tire herself.

About massaging the chest, there are some discussion and much difference of opinion. It is unquestionably true that oils applied to the chest will increase the size of the bust. But it is so highly injurious to massage the bust violently that one heaitates to recommend the application of the lotions.

If the oils and creams are applied in such a manner that they will sink into the skin, then the results are very good. Cocoanut oil is excellent and so is the pure oil of sweet almonds. Vaseline is good, but it must be heated and used while warm. A flannel can be spread over the chest. Even lard, melted and scented, is very good for the skin.

skin.

There is really no reason why any woman should be flat in the bust and, if she will study her own case a little, she can round out and be as full as the most Gibsonesque

to get somebody to ask him the question:
"Are there any prisoners now in Château
d'If?"
Then Père Grosson used to assume a A LEGEND OF THE CHATEAU DIF Trick of the Guide in the Fort Made Famous by Dumas. A lease for two years of the famous

Then Père Grosson used to assume a mysterious and dramatic air.

"My dear sir, there is one still here," he would say. "He has been here for a long, long time. But how can we help him? He is so old that nobody knows him; and he prefers to remain here now rather than to be set at liberty when it is too late. At all events he is not so wretched as he was in former days. I see that he gets his meals regularly, and I do what I can for him."

Then somebody was sure to ask, "Can we see him?"

"See him? No; that is forbidden," Grosson would reply. "But I will speak to him. Now listen."

Then going to the door of the darkest. Chateau d'If in the harbor of Marseilles has just been given by the city government museum of wax works, where the figures of famous prisoners will be seen in their cells. Dantes will figure ther e
The Chateau d'If possesses the distinction of being known to the entire world, a distinction that belongs to comparatively

Then going to the door of the darkest ell of all, Grosson would hold the following ittle conversation with the "prisoner" "Hello there, Mr. Stephen! How are you

"Hello there, Mr. Stephen! How are you to-day?"

From the depths of the sombre cell, a broken and cavernous voice would answer:

"Pretty well, M. Grosson. Pretty well.
And how are you?"

The visitors were always astounded, and some of them were moved to tears.

"Do you want anything?" Grosson would again ask.
And the answer would come back:

"Well, no; but have you got a little to-bacco?"

Then the guardian used to turn to his visitors and say:

"Tobacco is his only pleasure."

Turning again to the door, he would shout:

shout: No, my poor friend, unfortunately,

have not."
Then to the visitors he would add:
"Is it not sad that I cannot procure the poor man his only pleasure? But how can I help it? The State pays us so miserably!"
And he varied so well his lamentation that the visitors never failed to give him a few pieces of silver to enable him to get tobacco for the old prisoner of the Château d'If.

And when they were all gone Grosson would light his pipe, thank Providence for the gift accorded to him, and ponder like a true philosopher over the gullibility of humanity. IDEALISTS IN A KITCHEN.

Combination of Vegetarian Diet and Over on the old West Side three or four idealists are trying to introduce an ex-periment in vegetarian diet and Christian socialism. They keep a little restaurant and administer a kitchen, both in part upon

operative principles.
"Nothing that ever squealed" is cooked or served here. Customers buy and eat single articles of food, or take the regular table d'hôte meal, or purchase tickets, so many for a dollar. Then if you like you

n: | may buy \$5 worth of tickets entitling you to \$6 worth of food at the price fixed by the idealists, and may come and carry away

the material hot or cold, as you like, to be eaten at home. The scheme of the cooperative kitche makes rather slow headway on the old West Side, where people are more conservative than elsewhere in town, but the cheerful idealists profess to be well pleased with the progress of their work, and they have recently doubled the size of their

Kitchen and restaurant are conducted

Ritchen and restaurant are conducted without hired help, and the spectacled and smiling idealist who does the cooking comes above stairs from time to time in his white apron to preach idealism to chance customers. There is a smiling woman idealist who puts up packages of food behind the counter and throws in a little propaganda without extra charge.

The restaurant is fenced off from the shop by means of tall movable screens. When you sit down at a table one of the smiling idealists fetches the bill of fare containing the menu of the day, and an announcement that if you want anything not set down you must go to the counter and ask for it. This is because the idealists are busy and employ no hired help.

Some of the things you are asked to eat are tomato soup, baked beans without the flavoring of pork, whole wheat bread, cornbread, sandwiches of bread with celery, walnut and cocoanut between the slices, date pudding, peanuts seethed in boiling cocoanut oil, fruit muffins, spiced rusk, and fig crisps. A drink is served with the name of "zwimaco." a pame given because the ingredients are zwieback, malt and cocoa.

Everybody on the West Side has been invited to join the easy housekeeping club of the idealists, and to eat the good and wholesome things prepared in their kitchen. When the business grows big enough the kitchen will send out to your house or apartment hot meals at something above the regular rate of service in the restaurant. In fact, the idealists hope to have a regular Parisian rotisserie without joints, and fowls roasting on spits, but with vegetarian food substituted for the wicked fleshpots of Egypt with which men have been poisoning themselves these many generations.

Small boys of the neighborhood come in from time to time and buy seethed peanuts at a penny a glass, and curiosity seekers drop in occasionally to have a meal or eat a bun. One of the idealists with the complexion of a girl and the smile of a cherub take pleasure in telling such chance visitors how he was himself once a wicked member

hurant are drawing quatomers

GUN IN THE SCHOOLS. Nurses Brought In Who Teach the Children

and Their Parents to Avoid Disease New Sort of Educational Influence.

There has been a growing market for soap in the slums since the Board of Health employed nurses to visit the public schools. In Manhattan the ministrations of these nurses are confined principally to schools in the most congested tenement districts. The others don't need nurses. Seventeen of the thirty-five nurses on

the school roll are stationed in Manhattan and divide their time among sixty-three schools, situated for the most part below Fourteenth street and attended almost entirely by the offspring of foreigners. It is surprising how very little the up-town residents of Manhattan know about these downtown schools. The teachers in them and the Board of Health have, however, a painfully accurate knowledge of them and their personnel, and as an outcome of this knowledge the Board of Health established a corps of nurses last autumn for the express purpose of combating dirt and disease in the public schools, and to supplement the work of the physicians detailed by the same board to visit the

There was a time when this medical inspection was perfunctorily performed once a fortnight or so. At the present time every pupil passes under the doctor's eye daily, and many of those in the downtown schools who are found to be ailing and in need of external treatment are attended to on the spot by one of the trained nurses. The need there for external treatment is almost past belief. Of course, in cases of serious illness, or when a child is afflicted with a contagious disease, he or she passes at once out of the hands of the school physician and nurse into those of a dispensary doctor, and meanwhile must remain away from school.

Before the installation of the school nurse the absentee roll of certain schools was occasionally as large as the attendance roll, for the reason that children sent home to be treated for a day or two for eve, head or skin disease, nearly always the outcome of uncleanliness, failed to show themselves again because there was no one in particular to nurse them or to look them up and make them come back as soon as possible. Trusney, because of this very thing, was frequent. But all that is changed, and every one connected with the schools is now willing to admit that the nurses are an unqualified success.

In every school where a nurse is stationed, there is one room sot aside for an hour every day as a sort of infirmary, the nurse presiding. The children who fall to pass the doctor with a clean bill of health are sent to report the fact to their teacher. again because there was no one in particular

are sent to report the fact to their teacher who enters it in her book and in turn de are sent to report the fact to their teacher, who enters it in her book and in turn despatches the youngster to the principal, who also keeps a memorandum of such cases. After that the child goes to the infirmary, and not only is treated thoroughly on the spot, but lucid directions are given for home treatment. To make sure that the child understands these, the nurse has them repeated back several times.

Sometimes the directions are followed; oftener they are not. In the latter case the nurse hastens to visit the patient's home after school hours and do some missionary work. First of all, she tries to make the child's mother or guardian understand that where children are concerned the law must be obeyed.

Then she proceeds to give practical demonstrations of how it is to be done. In some districts where the residents speak only a foreign tongue, the nurse has a hard time of it to make the first part of her address intelligible, but by falling back on the sign language and appealing to her small patients to act as interpreters she usually succeeds in time.

"Frequently," said one nurse, "I have met mothers who seemed surprised to learn that the school authorities objected to having a child's soalp covered with sores. To their minds—as one tried to make clear to me by many eloquent signs and gestures—a diseased scalp and childhood are inseparable."

At one time some of the principals of the schools in the lower East Side of the town

make clear to me by many eloquent signs and gestures—a diseased scalp and childhood are inseparable."

At one time some of the principals of the schools in the lower East Side of the town almost thought so, too." Said one of them:

"When, about a year ago, a rigid medical examination of schoolchildren was enforced by the Board of Health, in some districts, had it not been for the nurses, between two and three hundred children out of one school would have been sent home. And, as most of them belong to the push-cart fraternity, very little good would have resulted. As it is, these children were treated every day and got their schooling."

"Do the children object to be treated?" echoed a nurse. "On the contrary they, are anxious for it, not because they have fallen in love with cleanliness, but because it is a novelty that takes them out of the classroom for a few minutes and something they are getting for nothing. The children who don't have to pass into the nurse's hands are jealous of those who do.

"In this neighborhood the timiest of all the schoolchildren in the primary is as keen about grabbing anything to be given away as is the biggest. Why, last year, when the vaccination edict went forth and the doctors appeared with their virus and lancets, children who only a few weeks or months before had been vaccinated appeared in line and eagerly bared their arms. When told that the operation was not to be repeated at that particular time, some retired in high dudgeon and others cried with disappointment."

The charge has been made that the installation of the nurses takes all responsibility for ordinary personal cleanliness off both the scholars and their parents. One school principal said that this is a big mistake. In this part of the city, as a rule, when a mother presents herself and her offspring for the first time at a public school, the latter is unutterably dirty. It usually takes some time to explain to her the rule about personal cleanliness, and also some time before she can be made to comprehend it; b

and returns with them much improved by a scouring.

If the result is satisfactory to the principal the children are admitted with the stipulation that they must always come to school clean. To the extent of washing the face and hands and smoothing the hair this rule is partially complied withmot perhaps because the mothers take any pains to have it so, but rather because children of the very poor are so remarkably precocious that even little girls five years old not only can and do make quite a creditable tollet, but sho help older brothers through the same troublesome ordeal.

a creditable tollet, but also help older brothers through the same troublesome ordeal.

Whenever a child arrives at school in a noticeably dirty or untidy condition he or she is sent home again to put herself in order. Boys are harder to manage on this point than girls, and different principals try different expedients to gain the same result. One, for instance, has achieved pronounced success by means of the necktie. Her school has become known as the "necktie echool." As a means of promoting cleanliness and some other virtues, too, that principal maintains that the necktie has no equal. She has found that from the moment the small boy of the tenements finds himself dressed up in one his self-respect begins to soar and he takes more pains to keep his face clean.

A well-meaning visitor suggested to the principal one day that such very poor children could not afford to wear neckties.

Oh, yes, they can, said she. "There isn't one of them too poor to get money to spend for candy and other equally unnecessary things—a fact which I took into account when I started in to use the necktie as an educator."

as an educator."

That the children of that school have learned to recognize the necktie as a mark of advanced American civilization is proved by the remark of a small Italian girl of six to a companion.

"My father," she said with great pride,

SOAP REGIME IN THE SLUMS. A TRAINING IN CLEANLINESS BE-

"is not a real Italian; he wears a machinal and blacks his shoes." Scot of the Italian in her neighborhood de meither.

"No," said the schools are not going to wash the children every day, nor is there any indication, as some one suggested, that the equipment of the schools will include bath tubs. What the nurses are trying to do and will strive to do in their visits to the homes of children in need of medical treatment at home in addition to what they receive from the nurse in school, is to emphasize the necessity of frequent bathing and encourage them to make at least an attempt at habits of cleanliness. Already they have done splendid work."

An official of the Health Board, who has statistics at his fingers' ends, says that during the quarter ending with March, 47,213 cases were treated by nurses in the public schools of Manhattan—10,204 for laberculosis. 29,300 for various nonconfagious eye diseases, and the rest for miscellaneous ailments: and 2,232 visits were made to the homes of patients in the same length of time by the nurses. With few exceptions the nurses engaged by the Board of Health for school work are young, strong and enthusiastic. Although to some minds the work presents many disagreeable features, with few exceptions the nurses half it as a means of enlarging their experience and gaining practical knowledge of how to treat a variety of diseases. Their pay averages about \$50 a month, but then, they say, the work is neither so irksome nor so confining nor responsible as that which sometimes falls to the lot of a trained nurse.

Each nurse visits four schools a day, giving one hour or longer to each. After school hours she visits patients in their homes.

SELL WIVES AND CHILDREN.

SELL WIVES AND CHILDREN. A Practice That Is Common in China to Times of Famine.

There is nothing surprising in the despatch from Hong Kong to the effect that men are selling their wives and children Their purchasers supply them with stood and the lives of the sellers of their own flesh and blood are also preserved by

money they receive.

When Mr. Nichols travelled through
the famine-stricken Province of Sheart he heard much of this practice. He wrote that however much Chinese parents might love their little ones, they could be induced to sell them when all were starving.

This practice marks the worst and lass phase of famine horrors. There is always a market for children in Chine and the demand is usually far greater than the supply; for parents will not sell their children, as a rule, until they have suffered ong through hunger.

We hear comparatively little of slavers in China. The fact is, however, that it is a time-honored institution. Housemalds and women in domestic service in the interior towns usually receive no wages. Until they are married they are the property of their masters, who purchase them when they are little girls. The extremest poverty, the inability to

provide their family with food, is the sole cause of the selling by fathers of children into bendage. Rich families often wa these girls by the dozen and most families in easy circumstances have at least one slave among their servants. The slave state is for the women only temporary. their masters being obliged to provide them with a husband when they are of marriageable age, and as married women

they cease to be slaves.

The absolute right of the father to sell his offspring into bondage is fully recog-nized by the law, but the descendants of alares cannot always be held in bondage. Male slaves have a right before their Chirtieth year to require their owners to find wives for them, and as heads of families they transmit the slave state only down

In all respects, except that they are in bondage they are treated, as a rule, like the other servants, receiving instruction in the schools, competing at the public examinations and sometimes obtaining official appointments. In this case the

owner is bound to permit them to redeem themselves and their families. THE SUN despatch says that husbands are selling their wives as well as their children. It is permitted under the law for married women to be sold, but never as slaves. They are purchased only as wives by those who buy them.

When the famine was at its worst in

Shensi, men in carte, according to Mr. Nichols, appeared in the city of Stan-fu. They were speculators whose business was the buying of children in the famine market. Starting from Siam as the headquarters for the trade they made excursions into the surrounding country. They bought hundreds of children, paying ordinarily about 2,000 cash for a little boy, while a little girl could be purchased for half that sum. The trade was carried on by wholesale and the children were scattered all ever China to be sold to the rich. Réclus says that the price of children is usually at the rate of \$2 to \$2.50 for every year of their

age. A while ago Bishop Favier published a book on Pekin in which he spoke of gambling as the national vice of the Chi He told how beggare in rags would bet their last scrap of clothing; and how some fren-sied gamblers would stake their wives and children at the gambling table.

children at the gambling table.

He told of one young man who stated his wife and lost her. The woman was only 20 and the gambling debt involved was only 38.60. Bishop Favier paid the debt and returned the young

paid the debt and returned the young woman to her mother. A few months afterward she rejoined her husband and. In all probability," added the Bishop. In the played and lost her again. It is extreme poverty also that is responsible for a large proportion of the enormous infanticide that is known to exist in Chias. This crime is much more common in the south than in the north; but it exists everywhere and is especially prevalent when the people, who in their most prosperous days are drinking the dregs of poverty, find themselves unable to procure enough food to keep their children from starving.

GOOD ROADS IN JERSEY.

State and Countles Building Them at the Rate of 180 Miles a Year. Good-road building is probably making

greater progress in New Jersey than in any other State in the Union. Ten years ago the Legislature passed a State Aid bill permitting each county to spend on road improvement an amount equal to one fourth of 1 per cent. of its ratable property. In the following year four counties out of the twenty in the State built together nearly seventy-five miles of road. Last

nearly seventy-five miles of road. Last year seventeen counties built their quota of roads, completing during the year nearly 156 miles of sound, level highways.

Since the passage of the act more than \$1,250,000 of the State's money has been spent on good-road building and mere than seven hundred miles of roadways have been constructed under the most approved modern methods. The work is so popular that there is a demand to double the amount permitted to be expended on the roads under the law. The last Legislature increased the State's contribution from \$150,000 to \$250,000 and the counties methis with their own appropriations.

At present petitions to build \$50 more railes of roads, at an estimated cost of \$2,404,851, are on file and, provided the State appropriation is liberal enough to the amount expended by the counties, is a few years all the leading roads can be covered with gravel and stees.